Resources of Algiers.—Algiers abounds in deposits of copper, silver bearing lead, zinc, and especially iron. The Mokta mine yields 1800 tons of iron ore per day. Materials for construction, building stones, lime, plaster, marble, etc., are abundant. Salt is found almost everywhere. Mineral springs are very numerous. The number of workmen employed in the mines already exceeds 3500. The principal agricultural products are cereals and dry legumes. The cultivation of tobacco has increased largely since 1867. The greatest future expectations are based upon the culture of vineyards; the extent of land devoted to vines already exceeds 20,000 hectares (49,423 acres). The public works have already reached considerable importance. There are 10,506 kilometres (6528 miles) of highway, and 1282 kilometres (796·6 miles) of railroads under construction.—*Chron. Industr.* C.

Tempering by Compression.—L. Clemandot has devised a new method of treating metals, especially steel, which consists in heating to a cherry red, compressing strongly and keeping up the pressure until the metal is completely cooled. The results are so much like those of tempering that he calls his process tempering by compression. The compressed metal becomes exceedingly hard, acquiring a molecular contraction and a fineness of grain such that polishing gives it the appearance of polished nickel. Compressed steel, like tempered steel, acquires the coercitive force which enables it to absorb magnetism. This property should be studied in connection with its durability; experiments have already shown that there is no loss of magnetism at the expiration of three months. This compression has no analogue but tempering. Hammering and hardening modify the molecular state of metals, especially when they are practiced upon metal that is nearly cold, but the effect of hydraulic pressure is much greater. The phenomena which are produced in both methods of tempering may be interpreted in different ways but it seems likely that there is a molecular approximation, an amorphism from which results the homogeneity that is due to the absence of crystalization. The advantages of the new method are obvious. Being an operation which can be measured, it may be graduated and kept within limits which are prescribed in advance; directions may be given to temper at a specified pressure, as readily as to work under a given pressure of steam.—*Chron. Industr.* C.